

Frank had special skills as teacher and research advisor. He developed close personal and professional friendships with his former students and research associates that continued until his death. In addition to helping many American entomologists, he freely gave valuable guidance and support to scientists from other countries in the development of their professional opportunities in the United States. It is impossible to summarize fully in a few words the total impact of Frank Leslie Campbell's life in the service of humanity.

He is survived by his wife, Ina, of Washington, D.C., a son, Drew, of Englewood, California, and a daughter, Mrs. Lucile Cooper, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and seven grandchildren.

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NOTE

The Identity of *Pelopsis nudiuscula* (Acari: Oribatei)

The monotypic oribatid mite genus *Pelopsis* was proposed by Hall (1911. Pomona Col. J. Entomol. 3:504-510) and considered at that time to be a relative of *Pelops* (now in the family Pelopidae). Probably due to gross misinterpretations in the description, which are noted below, neither the genus nor its type-species, *P. nudiuscula* Hall, from Connecticut, have since been mentioned in the primary zoological literature. Balogh (1972. The oribatid genera of the world. Akademiai Kiado, Budapest) listed *Pelopsis* among the Pelopidae, but both misspelled the species epithet and gave its distribution as European, instead of North American. No type-specimen exists, but the figure included in the original description sufficiently allows the following interpretations.

I consider *P. nudiuscula* a junior subjective synonym of *Pelops bifurcatus*, described by Ewing (1909. J. N.Y. Entomol. Soc. 17:116-136) from Illinois (NEW SYNONYMY). This conclusion is based on the examination of a type-specimen of the latter in the USNM collections, several non-type specimens from New York, and Woolley's (1958. Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc. 77:258-279) redescription of *P. bifurcatus*.

Hall (op. cit.) mistook the identity of several structures when describing *P. nudiuscula*. Those characterized as bladelike lamellae, with deeply emarginate cusps, are actually the large, spatulate, bifurcate interlamellar setae

so characteristic of *P. bifurcatus*; Hall claimed that the interlamellar setae were absent. The true lamella are small, narrow, and hidden in dorsal aspect by these large setae. The "stout, curved, pectinate" setae which Hall called the rostrals are actually the lamellar setae, which were also claimed to be absent. The true rostral setae are inserted ventrad of the tatoria; these are the unnamed setae Hall believed were inserted distally on the tatoria (= tectopedium I), which is an error often incurred by not viewing specimens laterally. The "stylettiform" nature of the chelicerae noted by Hall is apparently a similar misinterpretation based on observing the laterally compressed chelate chelicerae only in dorsoventral aspect. Hall also obviously mistook the projection of the lateral body wall, as seen in transmitted light, for the medial limit of the pteromorphs, which are smaller than drawn. The length noted by Hall (.51 mm) is larger than any observed specimen of *P. bifurcatus* (maximum 400 μm) but there are other indications among his works that his measurements were somewhat exaggerated.

The synonymy mentioned above necessitates some generic changes. *Pelops bifurcatus* has been designated type-species for two genera: *Parapelops*, proposed by Jacot (1938. Fla. Entomol. 21:49-57) and its junior objective synonym *Ewingozetes*, proposed by Hammer (1952. Acta Arct. 4:1-108). Although *P. nudiuscula* is a junior synonym, the generic name *Pelopsis* has priority and is considered a senior subjective synonym of both *Parapelops* and *Ewingozetes* (NEW SYNONYMY). The valid combination for its type-species is *Pelopsis bifurcata* (Ewing). The immature instars, which would assist in familial placement, are unknown; but Balogh's (op. cit.) placement of the species in the Mycobatidae seems appropriate.

Pelopsis bifurcata is widely distributed in North America, having been reported by various authors from Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the Northwest Territories of Canada. I have unpublished records from Texas and coastal Mississippi. Reported habitats are mostly coniferous forest litter but it has also been found under a log (Ewing, op. cit.) and in beach debris (Hall, op. cit. and unpublished records from New York and Mississippi).

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